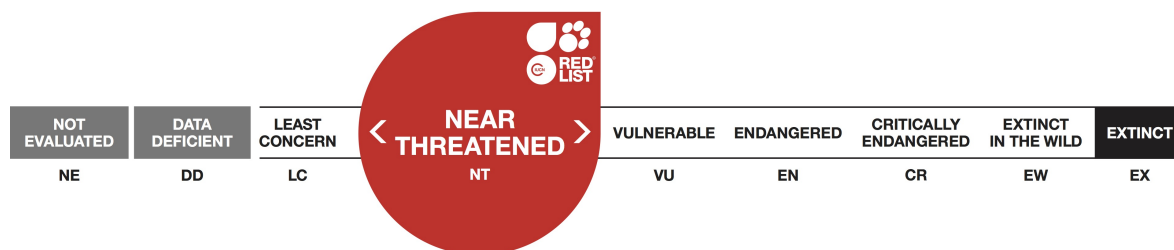


Pittosporum pancheri

Assessment by: Gemmill, C. *et al.*



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum pancheri* Brongn. & Gris

Taxonomic Source(s):

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 24, 2015

Justification:

Pittosporum pancheri is a shrub or tree of New Caledonia which can reach 10 m in height, quite common on île des Pins and on Nouméa area, with Bourail as the northern border. The species is found at low altitude sclerophyllous forest on schist or calcareous soil, most of the time with a madreporic origin. Its area of occupancy and its extent of occurrence are respectively 92 and 3,581 km² with a total of threatened locations and non-threatened subpopulations above 10. A continuous decline of area of occupancy, habitat quality and population size is inferred because of threats such as Rusa Deer and Grand Nouméa urban sprawl. Using criterion B, *P. pancheri* qualifies for listing as Near Threatened (NT) as it is close to qualifying for listing in as threatened (VU) B1ab(ii,iii,v)+2ab(ii,iii,v).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

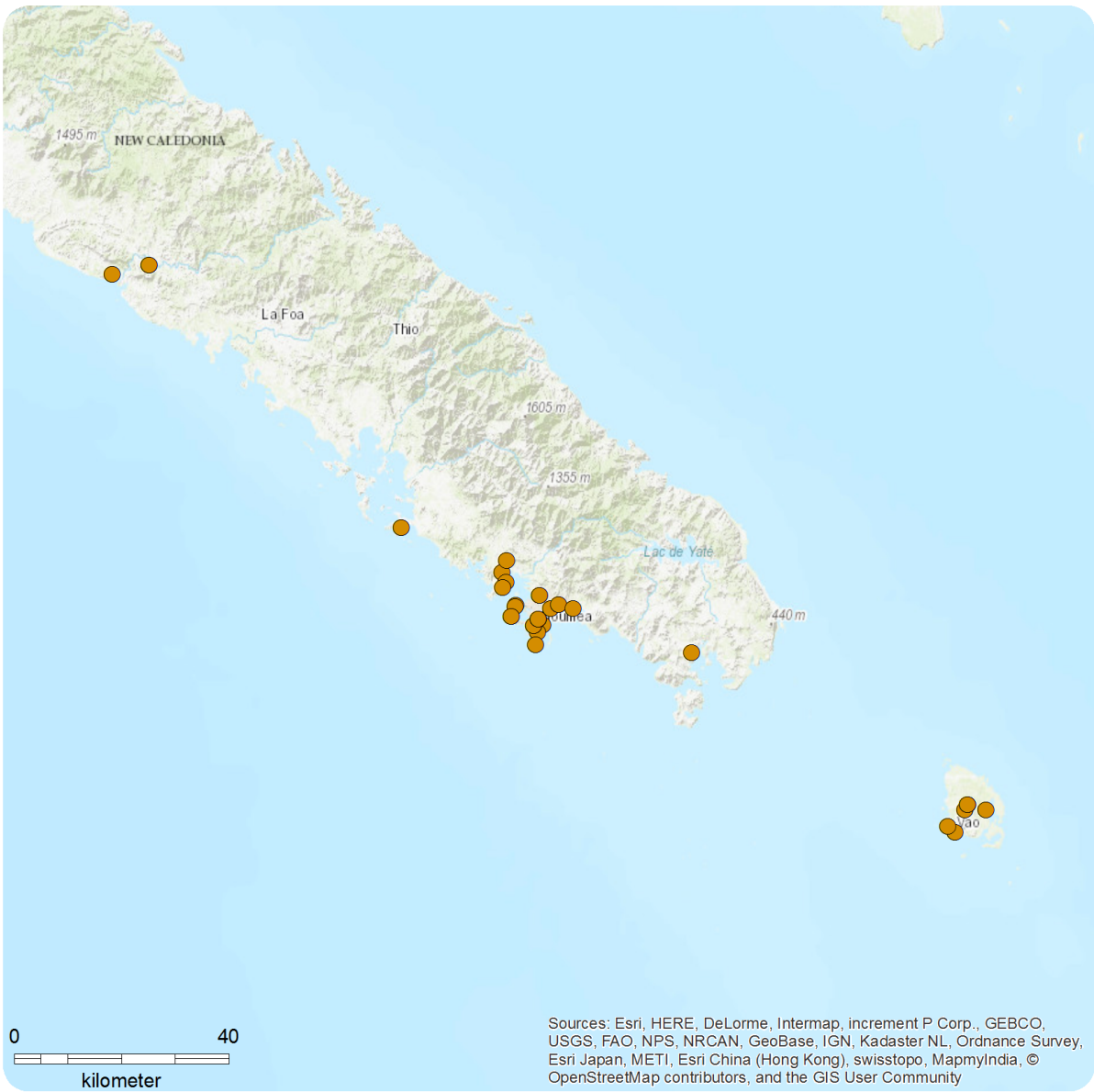
Pittosporum pancheri is quite common on île des Pins and in the Nouméa area, with Bourail as the northern border (New Caledonia).

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia

Distribution Map

Pittosporum pancheri



Range

- Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plants RLA



Population

Population size is unknown.

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum pancheri is found on low altitude sclerophyllous forest on schist or calcareous soils, most of the time with a madreporic origin.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threats linked to degradation of *Pittosporum pancheri* habitat are urbanization of Grand Nouméa, agriculture at the Bourail locality and Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*) at the subpopulation located on presqu'île d'Uitoé.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum pancheri is not protected by any legislation, but is known from several protected areas, such as Parc du Ouen Toro - Albert Etuvé et Lucien Audet and Parc Zoologique et Forestier (PZF). This species is propagated in nursery and is part of *in situ* plantation programme organized by WWF on PZF and parc de Ouen Toro. Work on phylogenetics is recommended to improve our knowledge of this species.

Credits

Assessor(s): Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G., Letocart, I., Letocart, D., Maggia, L. & Pain, A.

Reviewer(s): Tanguy, V.

**Facilitators(s) and
Compiler(s):** Chanfreau, S.

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Bouchet, P., Jaffré, T. and Veillon J.-M. 1995. Plant extinction in New Caledonia: protection of sclerophyll forest urgently needed. *Biodiversity & Conservation* 4: 415-428.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.3. Livestock farming & ranching -> 2.3.2. Small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (<i>Rusa timorensis</i>)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: Yes

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 92
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 3581
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 11
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 10
Upper elevation limit (m): 180
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 8
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0

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